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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House,
Terms, $1.00 a Year in Advance.
If not paid in advance, $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District TERMS--$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900. NUMBER 31.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A CHRISTMAS MEMORY

DAVID believed in a great many things. He was fond of mystery, and some of the things he could not explain he believed in most.

He believed in pulling wishbones, for he knew if he got the long end, and then put it over the door, his wish would be almost sure to come true. Along about Thanksgiving time there were a great many wishbones, and the narrow shelf at the top of the door casing was filled with grisly hopes that were mostly to come true Christmas morning.

For in the goodness of Santa Claus he believed most of all. There was just one Santa Claus, and there was no faith and no feeling quite like that on the afternoon before Christmas, when he drove the tack into the back left hand corner of the mantelpiece and hung on it his longest and reddest stocking, and then sat in different parts of the room to look at it and so make sure that Santa Claus could not fail to see it first thing.

He had wanted a knife. He had wanted one since he could first remember, but now that he had been going to school it seemed to him that there

THE LONGEST AND REDDEST STOCKING.

was nothing in the world he wanted like that. The other boys had them. To be sure they were all older than him, but he had caught up with them in his lessons, and it seemed as knives and lessons ought to go together. His parents were afraid he would cut his fingers, but he had used the other boys' knives and had not cut himself; at least only a little once, and that was an accident.

He made up his mind at last that in Santa Claus lay his only hope. Santa Claus, who knew everything, would know that he was old enough to have a knife—perhaps one with two blades, a big one and a little one. He mentioned this to his parents, but they looked grave and said that Santa Claus was very particular about little boys' fingers.

He had been getting all the long ends of the wish bones, and his wish was always for the knife. Above the sitting room door there was a perfect thicket of long ends. The knife was certain. He could hardly wait for the time.

But one day, when Christmas was no more than a few weeks off, his father returned from the village with a picture paper. It had a great deal in it about Christmas, and inside there was a set of pictures that covered over two whole pages. The little boy saw them and spread the paper down on the floor to look at them. Then he forgot everything else in the world, for they were pictures of the life and home of Santa Claus! He had seen other such pictures, but never before any like these. There was the workshop, with the old fellow at his bench, and the finished gifts piled around him. There were dolls and playthings without number, and there right in front of him, sure enough, was a whole row of pocket knives!

The little boy got down and looked at the pictures very close. Which knife was for him? If he only knew!

By and by he took the paper over to where his mother was sewing. There was one picture he did not understand. It was Santa Claus looking at a big book with writing in it.

"Why," she said, "that is where he keeps the names of children. He puts after them whether they are good or bad."

"Oh!" he asked, "is my name there?"

"Why, no; they go by the alphabet; your name would be just on the next page."

The little boy's hands trembled with eagerness. He must see what was on the other side. If he could only see the other side of that page he would know then about the knife.

It was very dark when he woke on Christmas morning. His parents, sleeping in the same room, were not awake. It was very cold, too, but that did not matter.

"Is it morning, ma?" he called, softly. "Ma, is it morning?"

There was a sleepy sound from the big bed that might have meant anything. But like a flash the little boy was out on the icy floor in the dark. Out into the dim sitting room, where the empty fireplace was cold and shadowy in the first gray of dawn. Then the full stocking that crunched when he hugged it to his breast, and a bound back into his little home-made bed, shivering with a delicious sense of cold and joy.

There was something hard and kind of long at the top. That was candy—a big stick of peppermint; he could tell by the feeling and smell. He bit a little piece off at the end of it. How good it was. Nobody ever made such candy as Santa Claus. He laid it out on the cover and went in deeper. There was a small package next, but it was not the knife. It was soft, and when he opened it it felt woolly. Oh, yes, it was mittens. He tried to see what color they were in the dark. They were fastened together with a long knit string. That was to go round his neck. He had wanted mittens like those before he wanted the knife so

KEEPING THE NAMES OF CHILDREN.

badly. Then there was a round, quite big package that he could hardly get out. That wasn't the knife, of course. He knew it was cookies as soon as he got it open. Real Christmas cookies, with white frosting and red sugar sprinkled on the top. He wondered why his mother never made such good cookies as those. He bit one in two and went deeper. Still no knife. His heart sank a little as he drew out a long roll, that much reach, he thought, to the very end of his stocking. It was a book rolled up, and inside of it was another package of candy—mixed candy this time. He stuffed a gum drop into his mouth and seized the stocking again. There was something more in it, but it did not feel like a knife. It was kind of big and soft. He drew it out and made sure that the stocking was empty. Then he began to unwrap. One paper came off, and then another. Still another paper, and yet another paper, and another, and another. Each paper that came off left the parcel harder and harder, and there was something now about the shape of it that made him fairly wild with eagerness. He was so excited he could hardly unwind the last paper, that seemed to have no end. He tore off great pieces of it, and once the package slipped out of his fingers. At last the wrapping was all off, and, clutched tightly in his hand was a treasure cold and hard, but which warmed the little boy to his very soul.

"Ma!" he cried, "Oh, ma! Oh, pa! Santa Claus did bring me a knife! He did ma. I told you he would!"

There was a sound something like laughter from the big bed. Then a voice:

"I guess Santa Claus must have forgotten how old you are. I s'pose we'll have to lay it away for a year or two."

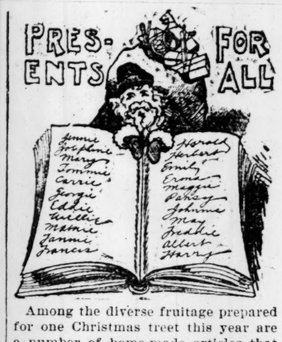
The small fingers roamed over the smooth, wooden handle which he could not yet see. The sturdy thumb nail bent itself time and again in the little catches of the two cold blades that were too new for him to open. Now and then he reached out to feel of his mittens and the cookies and to find another piece of the mixed candy. He sucked the candy to make it last.

Dear heart, how happy he was!—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Way He Felt About It.

"Bobby," said his mother, despairingly, at the Christmas dinner, "if you eat anything more you'll surely be sick."

"Well, mother," said Bobby, with the peculiarly resigned air which accompanies an expectation of the inevitable, "if I ain't, I shall certainly be ashamed of myself."—Puck.



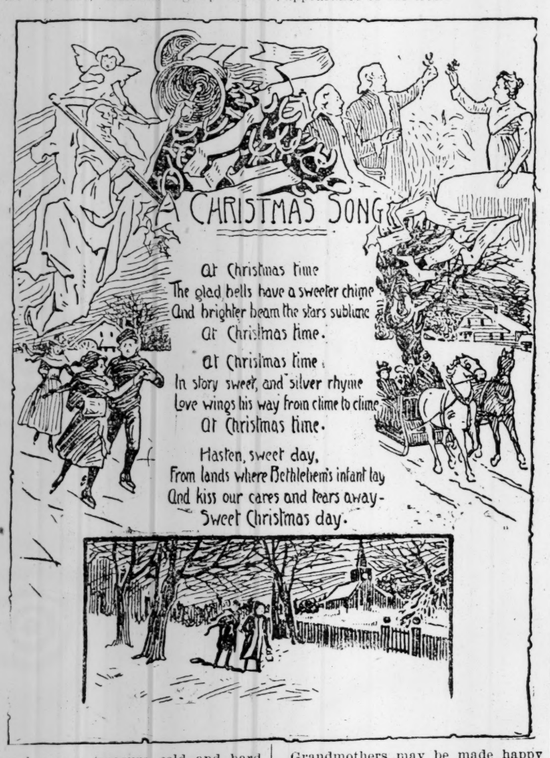
Among the diverse fruitage prepared for one Christmas treet this year are a number of home-made articles that will be not only ornamental to the tree, but of use to the recipients. A pretty workcase for thimble, needles, scissors and small pieces of work was fashioned after a banana. The sections of the skin of a large banana were used for the pattern. These were cut from yellow kid, heavy silk and velveteen, and were lined with silk of the same shade, and bound with narrow yellow ribbon. The pieces were then overhanded together, leaving the shorter side open. A few strokes of the brush and brown paint gave a realistic effect.

Another case similar to this, but cut in pieces that were regularly shaped and somewhat larger than a banana, was made of bronze kid and bound with brown ribbon. It is a particularly neat and convenient needlework case. Another made of yellow silk was stuffed, and will be used as a pincushion to hang at the side of the dressing table mirror.

Oranges and lemons made of heavy silk and kid were cut from sections of the large fruits. In those made of kid the pieces were lined with silk and sewed together on the wrong side, over and over, and two sides were bound with ribbon of the same color and left open. These made pretty receptacles for needlework or odds and ends, and looked much like the originals. A few made of silk, and stuffed, are intended for pretty cushions for fancy pins. Pumpkins of silk, with real stems, which are not hard to make, resembled the old fashioned fruit more than the pale, cultivated pumpkins of the city markets do. The sections of these were outlined with fine silk. These are also made of kid, with one open side and one used for needlecases.

Natural ears of corn, which are not hard to make for people who know how to knit, were made from directions found in a book on knitting. Two or three husks were hung from the open top of the ear.

Cuff buttons, pins and studs were concealed in gilded walnut shells, which were tied together with narrow ribbon. These added to the pretty appearance of the tree.


A CHRISTMAS SONG
At Christmas time
The glad bells have a sweeter chime
And brighter beam the stars sublime
At Christmas time.
At Christmas time
In story sweet, and silver rhyme
Love wings his way from clime to clime
At Christmas time.
Hasten, sweet day,
From lands where Bethlehem's infant lay
And kiss our cares and tears away-
Sweet Christmas day.

Grandmothers may be made happy at Christmas time by a gift of a series of little photographs illustrating the history of the summer outing of their grandchildren. Feeding the chickens, counting the pigs, riding the pony and wading in the brook, with other pretty pictures, will delight more people than the grandmothers.

Follows Suit.

With Christmas goodies loaded down
The dinner table groans,
And Johnny soon retires himself
To multiply the moans.

Why Jonas Hardluck Didn't Have a Christmas Tree.

He bought one but— A bulldog tackled him on the way home— And after a desperate encounter— This is all that was left of it.

RECORDS ARE BROKEN

WHEREIN 1900 FAR SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS YEARS.

Greatest in Population, in Prosperity Wealth, Production, Manufactures, Domestic Trade, and Exports to Foreign Countries—Protection and Confidence.

It is fitting that the last year of the century should be in every way the best. From an industrial and commercial standpoint the year 1900 in the United States surpasses any previous year in our history. In population, in wealth, in production, in manufacture, in export, in domestic trade, in fact, in almost every field of industry and commerce we not only lead the world, but have broken our own unparalleled records.

The question arises, Why?

It is but a few years since we were in the throes of bankruptcy and ruin. Since those dark days of Democratic free trade industrial disaster we have most successfully prosecuted a foreign war, have freed millions of human beings, and gone right on growing richer and stronger.

And the question arises Why?

The answer can be given in two words:

Protection and confidence.

The United States never did and never can prosper under free trade or any tariff that is not a thoroughly protective tariff. This assertion has been proved too often to need much discussion now. Only five years ago we were a borrowing, timid, idle people; our mills were closed, our capital was locked up, our expenditures exceeded our receipts, our balance of trade hardly worth noting. To-day every condition is reversed.

And the question arises, Why?

Because a protective tariff secures a home market; a home market means a demand far greater than all the world's markets combined. This demand entices capital, and every mill is busy and every laborer employed. We are producing and consuming, consuming and producing. And our fame has gone abroad, so that the world is wanting our better made wares, with the result that 1900 breaks the record in exports of merchandise, and especially in exports of manufactures 1899 was a record breaker. But 1900 will make still another and a greater record. Each month shows gain over the corresponding month of previous years, as well as the preceding months for this year. The exports for October, 1900, amounted to $163,093,597, just double what they were in 1894. During the nine months ending September 30, 1900, the exports of iron and steel amounted to $97,313,060, as compared with $24,852,628 for the same period of 1895. Exports of agricultural implements for the nine months of 1900 were $14,396,787, against $4,762,590 for the same period of 1895. And so on through the list. The Dingley law has given a wonderful impetus to every industry. Our wool imports have fallen off two-thirds, with the result that our own sheep raisers have increased their flocks, and find a ready market at good prices for their wool. So it is with every industry. We are producing at home and increasing our wealth and savings enormously. We are today the wealthiest and busiest and consequently the happiest people on earth.

Merchants and manufacturers have confidence in the Government. They know that our protective tariff will be in force four more years, anyway, without even the threat of a change. New projects are launched every day. New mills are going up all over the land, and more and more labor is being employed every week. This means increasing markets for the products of the farm as well as the factory. Prices will remain on a profitable basis at both the farm and the mill, and our surplus will go to swell the already enormous balance of trade in our favor. We are thus enabled to loan our credit abroad to the various nations and are no longer drained to meet the demands of foreign creditors. The whole world now looks to the United States for both money and goods, and records seem likely to be broken year after year for some time to come.

While free-trade England is on the verge of a mighty convulsion in industrial circles, protected America is climbing higher and higher to the pinnacle of wealth and strength. No wonder, then, that the people so emphatically emphasized their confidence November 6 in the administration of William McKinley and a protection and sound-money party. The great error of 1892 was not repeated. It was a terrible lesson we had to learn, a most costly experience, but who will say that it has not been for the best? Added to the other qualities possessed by the people of the United States, that of good sense can now be added. Happy and proud we may well be who can see the end of the nineteenth and the dawn of the twentieth century. The year 1901 is destined to bring to the American people advantages not dreamed of five years ago. But with a protective tariff law in force, an honest dollar and a stable currency, a President and Congress who command not only our confidence, but the respect of the world, it is more than likely that we shall again break all records of our own record breaking history.

There Will Be No Change.

There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound-money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a Government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufactures will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

Paris has sixty wholesale firms which deal in mushrooms exclusively.

TRUSTS, TARIFFS AND TRADE.

British Laments Over the Triumph of Protection in America.

The British press, our London correspondent tells us, finds a fly in the amber of its joy over the triumph of sound money and national honor in the United States elections. This musciform grievance is protection. There will be no return to the Wilson tariff or any such system for the benefit of foreign competitors with American industry. Wherefore the British press, or a part of it, seeing "Made in the United States" looming large and frequent upon railroads and bridges and innumerable other wares all over the red tinted map, laments that Brother Jonathan is so joined to his idols, and especially that in his idolatry he has made himself the prey and victim of the octopedian trust, the natural offspring of protection.

Doubtless the lament and the solicitude for our welfare are well meant. Yet, the solemn and significant fact, as cold and as solid as a chunk of palaeocrystic ice, is just what our correspondent again reminds us of, and what we have often remarked in these columns—that trusts are as common in free-trade England as in protectionist America. Trusts have been formed in nearly all the great industries of Great Britain, until to-day, to use an historic phrase, the kingdom is "plastered all over" with them. Wherefore, then, should John the Pot call Jonathanthe Kettle black?

The answer may perhaps be found in another of our correspondent's shrewd observations—that is, that it is by no means certain that the number of manufacturing concerns has been increasing in Great Britain as it has in the United States. Here, as we recently had occasion to observe, despite all the formations of trusts, the number of factories has increased from 350,000 in 1890 to 600,000 in 1900—seventy-one per cent., or three and a half times as fast as the population has increased—and our foreign trade, especially in exports of manufactured goods, has also increased at an enormous rate. There is no indication of similar increases in British manufactures and trade. And it makes all the difference in the world whether industrial and commercial prosperity is increasing or decreasing, be is because of or in spite of the trusts.—New York Tribune.

Reason to Thank Democrats.

When William McKinley and a Republican Congress had given to the country the McKinley Tariff law, the Democrats of Ohio possessed the Legislature of that State. They concluded to put Mr. McKinley out of public life, and to that end reapportioned the State, joining McKinley's county with two heavily Democratic counties. His return to Congress was thus prevented. The country complained then of this partisan action, but it has had occasion to thank the Democrats of Ohio for that job. At the next election William McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio. The beneficial work of the McKinley law made its author the people's choice for President, and his course in that high office, aided by the continued unwisdom of the opposition, secures for him the high distinction of being the first President to succeed himself since Grant. William McKinley has reason to think kindly of the Democratic party on several accounts.—Utica (N. Y.) Press.

By This Sign We Conquered.

Apathetic Farmers.

The Western farmers must have suffered themselves to be "deluded by three years of successful crops," as the Kansas City Times feared. Strange, wasn't it, how apathetic the farmers were at the Bryan show of Imperialism, militarism and trusts? The sin of putting the money above the man afflicts the farming regions as well as Wall street.—New York Sun.

FOOT WEARINESS.

Those Who Must Stand Still Should Be on Rugs.

A great many years ago the old-fashioned back-country housekeeper learned that when she had any work to do that involved a great deal of standing on her feet in one place, she was the gainer by folding a piece of carpet or a rug and placing it on the floor under her feet. It has taken the business men a long time to learn just what a great many of the grandmothers and aunties of this world knew very long ago, namely, that people who stand in one place for any length of time would save a great portion of their foot and leg weariness if they arranged for something soft on the floor. One sensible man spread a thick coating of tan bark on the floor of his warehouse; another used sawdust and found it a great advantage.

Where these substances cannot be introduced with safety or convenience, a light platform of rather thin boards for the men to stand on has been found of great value in the saving of strength. In offices where men are constantly on their feet thick manila matting is helpful in avoiding that extreme weariness to which active people are subject. Wearing loose shoes with a thick insole of felt is recommended when floors are extremely hard and unyielding. A little attention to some of what appear to be the minor details of life will oftentimes repay the painstaking employer in increased usefulness, and the ability to accomplish a greater amount of labor.

A HERMIT'S SAD DEATH

General Bins, Who Fought Under Lee, Expired in a Swamp.

SEQUEL TO A TRAGIC ROMANCE

He Was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army—Graves of Loved Ones Marked the Site of His Homestead After Sherman's March to the Sea—Became a Hermit in New Jersey.

Morristown, N. J. (Special).—The body found a few days ago in Black Swamp, four miles from this city, has been identified as that of Herman Bins, who was known as the Hermit of Wanong Mountain. For thirty-five years Bins had lived a solitary life on the side of Succasunna Mountain. His retreat was far removed from other human habitations. It was found in ashes.

Bins made his appearance on the mountain in 1865. He then wore a gray uniform and on it were the stars of a brigadier-general. Though a young man then, he seemed prematurely old. Of himself and his antecedents he would never speak, and he had no dealings with any one where it could be avoided. He had sufficient money to live his simple life on the mountainside.

With his dog he hunted, and near his cabin he had a small clearing where he raised produce for himself. Campers frequently heard him playing a violin. He wore his uniform and straps for years. When it was worn out he dressed in hunting clothes.

Ten years after he settled on the mountain his life story came out, when William Becker, a veteran of the Union army, visited Atlanta in 1875. When in a museum he saw the name of Herman Bins in connection with a war relic. He investigated and found from the Confederate records that Herman Bins was entitled to his shoulder straps.

Bins enlisted as a minor officer soon after Sumter, and rose rapidly. At the close of the war he had won the rank of brigadier. He had been a well-to-do planter in Middle Georgia. While at the front his two little children died. Then Sherman marched to the sea and Bins's place was in the track of desolation and ashes marked the site of his home. Mrs. Bins joined the refugees who fled before the onward sweep of the Federals, and her death followed exposure and hardship.

Bins returned to his plantation to find only the graves of his children, and near theirs that of his wife, whose body faithful slaves had carried to the plantation and buried.

It was not until Mr. Becker informed them that the friends of General Bins knew what had become of him. Efforts were made to recall him to Georgia, but he refused to leave his hut in the mountains.

No one knows how he came to his death. He was a long way from the mountain home. The cabin had been in ashes fully a month or more. It is believed it burned down accidentally and the owner wandered away despondent to die in the swamp.

STANDARD OIL WINS IN OHIO.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Punish It For Contempt.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—The Supreme Court dismissed the proceedings brought by former Attorney-General Monnett, charging the Standard Oil Company was in contempt for having failed to comply with an order issued in 1892 directing a dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust.

The court was divided evenly, but, under a rule of the Court, the failure of a majority to sustain the information in contempt is, in effect, a dismissal of the proceedings.

The litigation against the Standard Oil Company, which is thus closed, began in May, 1890, when Attorney-General D. K. Watson brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the Standard Oil Trust dissolved. About two years later the allegations in the petition were sustained.

Then a meeting of stockholders was called and a liquidating board, consisting of John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler and others, appointed to wind up the affairs of the company. The company next set up the claim that it was impossible to close up the business of so great a concern in the time allotted.

The Judges of the Supreme Court declined to extend the time. About five and one-half years later, on November 9, 1897, F. S. Monnett, then Attorney-General, filed information in the Supreme Court, alleging that the Standard Oil Company had not complied with the decree of the Court and asked that its officers be cited for contempt. The decision just handed down is the result of Monnett's motion.

Porto Rico's Agricultural Resources.

The President transmitted to Congress extended reports on the agricultural resources of Porto Rico, with special reference to the establishment there of an agricultural experiment station. Professor Knapp, who conducted the inquiry for the Agricultural Department, urges that immediate attention be given to promoting the production of larger and better crops of coffee, sugar and tobacco, and of food products for home consumption. Later he advises taking up horticulture, forestry, animal industry and dairying.

League Island Named Anew.

The name of League Island Navy Yard will be changed to that of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The reason for the change of name is the confusion between League Island Yard and the Mare Island Yard.

Indians Give Up Their Reservation.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the House of Representatives, at Washington, an agreement with the Klamath Indians relinquishing their reservation in Oregon.

Labor World.

Spain is threatened with a strike of schoolmasters.

Seventy-five motor vehicle drivers of Chicago have organized a union.

Reading (Penn.) Councils have fixed park laborers' wages at $1.50 per day of eight hours.

One-fourth of the laboring population of Colorado is said to belong to labor organizations.

A movement has been started in New York City to organize a labor union of servants to secure better treatment, shorter hours and recreation for domestics.

TO PROBE BOOZ HAZING

The War Board and the House Committee to Act.

Report of Colonel Mills States Investigation Shows That the Cadet Was Not Maltreated.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The House passed a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the death of Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Tenn., who died recently, it is alleged, as a result of hazing received while a cadet in West Point. This course was taken over the head of the Military Committee, which reported in favor of allowing the War Department to conduct the inquiry.

The Speaker appointed the following members to constitute the committee: Messrs. Marsh (Ill.), chairman; Wanger (Penn.), Smith (Iowa), Driggs, (N. Y.) and Clayton, (N. Y.)

Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has entered the broadest denial, based on an investigation made by himself, of the reported hazing. The Secretary of War has transmitted Colonel Mills's report to the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is accompanied with the statement that he has appointed a board consisting of Major-General Brooke, Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Clous to meet in West Point on December 15, or as soon as possible thereafter, to investigate not only the Booz case, but also the methods employed in the Academy to prevent hazing.

Colonel Mills says he had no personal knowledge of Booz, whose record at the Academy he submits to demonstrate there was no medical evidence of any mistreatment, but his resignation was attributed to weak eyes and a poor record in studies. Having carefully questioned cadets who were classmates of Booz, Colonel Mills finds the cadet had no trouble prior to August 6, 1898, when he had a fist fight, witnessed by six cadets, all of whom are now in the Academy.

Booz had replied to advice given by one of the cadets in a manner to incense them, hence the fight. Two classmates of Booz testify Booz invited them to attend the fight; that he went to it and engaged in it willingly, and in the beginning was the aggressor. All the cadets testify that the encounter was short, of little severity, and Booz was in no way injured or marked.

"In view of the above," says Colonel Mills, "I believe that the charge so often reiterated that 'Cadet Booze was dragged out and made to fight and was brutally wounded by an older and stronger cadet' is false and unfounded."

On the testimony of the cadets Colonel Mills also pronounces as absurd the charge that after the fight a fluid was poured down Booz's throat. Immediately following the encounter, according to Colonel Mills, Booz fell into the contempt of his fellow cadets, in consequence of a report that he had been guilty of an untruth in contradicting a report by a corporal of the guard, and also because he had shown little spirit in his fight.

GOV. BECKHAM INAUGURATED.

Ceremonies the Most Elaborate Seen in Kentucky For Many Years.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—Governor Beckham was inaugurated for a term of three years. The ceremonies were the most elaborate witnessed in this State in the present decade. When the inaugural procession reached the

GOVERNOR BECKHAM, OF KENTUCKY.

State Capitol the oath of office was administered to the Governor by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, and later the Governor reviewed the State troops.

Governor Beckham, in his address, did not refer to the murder of William Goebel, but devoted himself entirely to State matters. He promised the State a clean and honest administration, and said it would be his policy to keep the State Guard in absolute subordination to the civil authority.

SMALLPOX SPREADS IN IOWA.

The Scourge Causes Alarm at Many Points in the State.

Grinnell, Iowa (Special).—The smallpox scourge which spread over Iowa last year has again broken out at several points in the western and northwestern parts of the State, and threatens to become more widely disseminated than before.

At the present time the disease is prevalent at many points. The medical authorities are enforcing the most stringent quarantine regulations in the infected districts.

England's Hague Arbitors.

Queen Victoria's appointments to the International Arbitration Court are Lord Pauncefote, Sir Edward Malet, the late British Ambassador to Germany; Sir Edward Frye, a former Lord Justice of Appeal, and Professor John Westlake, Professor of International Law at Cambridge University since 1888.

Holland Not to Intervene.

Holland has no intention to intervene or to arbitrate in the Boer-British war.

Millions in War Claims.

The United States Court of Claims has been giving attention to claims of Pennsylvania, Main, New Hampshire and Rhode Island for the payment of interest of the sums expended by those States in supplying troops in the Civil War. These claims amount to about $2,000,000, and if the cases are decided against the Government, other States will present claims aggregating about $15,000,000.

Agriculture Taught in the Schools.

The study of agriculture is to be taught in the schools of Minneapolis.

THE POSTOFFICE REPORT

Revenues of the Department Pass the $100,000,000 Mark.

Rural Free Delivery is Here to Stay and May Be Extended Over the Whole Country.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1900, shows that the total receipts for the year were $102,354,579.29, and the expenditures $107,740,267.99, leaving a deficit of $5,385,688.70, which is $1,225,088 less than in the previous fiscal year.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY WAGON.

In his estimate of the expenditures and revenues for the next fiscal year ending on June 30, 1902, the Postmaster-General places the expenditures at $121,276,349, and the receipts $116,633,042, which would leave a deficit of only $4,634,307.

A great deal of space in the report is devoted to rural free delivery. Its extension in the last two years is spoken of as extraordinary, and as having proved most salient, significant and far reaching. The Postmaster-General says it stimulates social and business correspondence, swelling postal receipts and brings the farmer in daily contact with the business world. The value of farms, through the rural free delivery, in many cases has been greatly enhanced. The experiment, the report says, has come to stay. It cannot be abandoned where it has been established, and it cannot be maintained without being extended. On July 1, 1899, there were only 391 rural free deliveries, while on November 15 last 2634 routes had been established, divided among forty-four States and Territories and serving a population of 1,801,524 persons. The net result of extending the rural free delivery 1,000,000 square miles, or all eligible parts of the country, would incur an annual cost of less than $14,000,000. As the appropriation for this purpose for the current year, says the Postmaster-General, is $1,750,000, an additional outlay of $12,000,000 practically would take the mail each day to every doorsin the land.

The report tells of the advancement of the service in the new island possessions, which greatly has been strengthened in the year.

LOST ON LAKE ERIE.

Iron Ore Laden Barge Charles Foster Sinks Suddenly in a Gale.

Erie, Penn. (Special).—The iron ore carrying barge Charles Foster went to the bottom of Lake Erie ten miles from Erie, taking with her a crew of eight men, without warning. She was hit by a terrific squall, pitched forward and sank. She was valued at $200,000 and was one of the Corrigan fleet. At the time of the accident she was being towed by the steamer Iron Duke also ore laden. Both vessels were bound from Duluth to Erie.

The Iron Duke's captain, who reached port safely with his vessel, said that the only warning he had of the Foster's danger was a shrill blast of her whistles. The sea was running high at the time and the tow line parted almost simultaneously with the blast of the whistle and the Foster plunged beneath the waves. The water was so turbulent that it was impossible for the crew of the Iron Duke to offer any assistance.

The dead are Captain John Bridges, Cleveland; Seaman William Kelly, Port Austin, Mich.; Robert Wood, a woman cook, name not known; two men, shipped at Cleveland; the first mate, Ashtabula, and a sailor from Detroit.

1500 DEAD FROM PHILIPPINES.

The Largest Number of Bodies Brought Home Since the War.

San Francisco (Special).—The transport Hancock arrived from Manila by way of Nagsaki with a grewsome cargo. It consisted of the bodies of about 1500 sailors and soldiers, who either died in battle or succumbed to the ravages of illness in the Philippines, China, Guam and Honolulu.

This is the largest number of bodies brought home since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

The bodies will be conveyed to the Presidio and placed in the buildings there, pending interment or shipment to the homes of the relatives.

Maine Survivor's Tragic End.

Samuel Griffen, colored, who was on the battle ship Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, was shot and killed at Paterson, N. J. Griffen had opened a saloon in Paterson. With Herman Harris, also colored, and others, he was examining a revolver. The weapon was in Harris's hands, when it was accidently discharged, a ball entering Griffen's abdomen. He died two hours after fully exonerating Harris.

Smallpox in the Klondike.

Dawson advices state that smallpox has broken out in the Klondike. Since the outbreak of the disease there have been between twenty-five and thirty cases. An epidemic of severe proportions is feared before spring.

Adna Adams Treat, Oldest Mason, Dead

Adna Adams Treat, the oldest Mason in the world, died at Denver, Col. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 8, 1797. His name was in the first directory of Troy, N. Y.

To Reorganize Turkish Fleet.

The Sultan, it is said, wishes to make Turkey a great naval power and he has taken the first step to that end. He has issued an irade, ordering that the fleet be reorganized, and commanding the Minister of Marine to report what measures are necessary to place Turkey on an equality with the maritime nations of Europe.

Army's New Commissary-General.

President McKinley nominated Colonel John F. Weston to be Commissary-General of Subsistence of the Army.

Young Women

The entry into womanhood is a critical time for a girl. Little menstrual disorders started at that time soon grow into fatal complications. That female troubles are filling graveyards proves this. Wine of Cardui establishes a painless and natural menstrual flow. When once this important function is started right, a healthy life will usually follow. Many women, young and old, owe their lives to Wine of Cardui. There is nothing like it to give women freedom from pain and to fit young women for every duty of life. $1.00 bottles at druggists.

Miss Della M. Strayer, Tully, Kan.: "I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time, was nervous, had no appetite, and lost interest in everything, in fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with Thedford's Black-Draught, when needed, and to-day I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Steam and Battleship.

A whole fleet in the days of Nelson could be built and fitted out at little more than the cost of a single ironclad. The coal expended on a single cruise would pay for the refitting of his whole battle line, while the immense shells required to make any impression on the modern armor plate cost more than his whole armament. But the modern line of battle ship could neither be built, armed nor fought without the use of steam, and its evolution may be said to have commenced with the first application of the steam engine to navigation. —London Standard.

FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
An Offer Proving Faith.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer, Scrotula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczemr, Aches and Pains on bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blodi Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood dicase that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruptions sores in mouth or throat? If so, you blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rich, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, build up the broken down body and invigorats the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 der large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a al bottle is given to dufferers. For free trial bottle, address Blood Baim Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble and free personag advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2.45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " " 4.25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9.50, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11.00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11.40, a. m.
Arrive at Euchton " " " 12.40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " " 5.20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 5.55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " " 6.55, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12.45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Colwan River Landings and Friday for Soppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6.00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Soppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12.00, noon, and Friday 12.00, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday, for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The report of the isthmian canal commission recently submitted by the president to congress, gives as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal under the control, management, and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route." The commission estimates the cost of this route at $200,540,000. This estimate is much in excess of any heretofore made, and is due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered.

It is certainly high time that something was done in regard to this project. Our mighty men in Congress still wish to discuss, argue, amend and theorize, but an impatient nation is beginning to weary, and not without cause, of this Jarndice-vs-Jarndice-like procedure. This is a practical age and demands practical results. We have had a world of words wasted over this matter, statesmen have grown old in its cause, presidents have come and gone during the history of its agitation, and still at this late day the practical realization of the canal as a fact is yet for the future.

With the opening up of this necessary waterway our commerce, already attracting the attention of the world, would wax even greater and go up by leaps and bounds. The American flag of the merchantman would have opened up to it the western coasts of South America and the markets of the Orient. Our shippers would no longer be at the mercies of the transcontinental railroads.

As to the relative merits of these two routes, the Nicaragua and Panama, the average citizen is not so greatly interested. Without any special technical knowledge either of canal-making or its attending engineering feats, he is willing to abide by the decision of the commission of experts who have examined and reported thereon. He is in favor of *a* canal rather than *the* canal. It is time that Congress began to imbibe a little of the same spirit, and, in this matter at least, give us more of action and less of oratory.

The present administration, through its able Secretary of State, has conducted a treaty known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, by which the restrictions under the former Clayton-Bulwer treaty which bound both England and America so that neither one nor the other could obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the ship canal, were removed Under the present treaty the canal is to remain neutral. This last proposition has been objected to in the Senate, and, last week, an amendment was there adopted by which the right to arm the canal was reserved to the United States. Whether, as thus amended, the treaty will be acceptable to Great Britian is a question. Her own Suez canal is neutral and open to the commerce of the world. As far as all practical intents are concerned, however, we do not deem this a very important matter. In case of war, America with her present navy and her coaling station in Porto Rico, would have little difficulty in effectually protecting the proposed canal. Be this as it may, however, what we want is the canal under any and all conditions. If the treaty, with its amendment is ratified, well and good. If not then let our government take action, which would be in no sense hostile or unfriendly in itself, to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and proceed to construct and open up this great commercial artery across the isthmus independent of any other nation on earth. The general benefits to the commerce of the country and the shipping ports of the East and the South would be almost incalculable and it would give the southern cotton grower a still firmer grasp upon the markets of the Orient.

Mr. Bryan is of the opinion, according to an article contributed by him to the December North American Review that "the Republican victory was due to money, war and better times." He is also, of the opinion that to consider this election as decisive of the money question, would be as absurd as to have regarded the election of 1896 as decisive of the tariff question and that it would be more reasonable to regard the late election as conclusive upon the question of imperialism, or upon the trust question, both of which were discussed more by our people than the money question. Mr. Bryan trailed far afield after a false gold and the light from the silver halo has evidently somewhat blinded his vision. According to the majority of the Democratic press the money question is about the only one the election did settle. It looks bad to the man up the tree, who has evidently come to the conclusion that the election didn't settle anything very definitely, but leaves him the same old medicine to take from the editorial spoon.

Political Department

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics by the EDITOR.]

Mr. Bryan will not write a book entitled "The Second Battle."

The figures of the wealth of the United States, which will soon be reported, will undoubtly show that this is a $90,000,000,000 country.

A Democrat is a Democrat first, last and all the time. That is well understood. But what on earth is an Independent reformer who plays second fiddle to Democrats?

Towne, ex-Republican, ex-Silver Republican, ex-Populist and newly born Democrat, will strut his little hour in the office of United States Senator, succeeding the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, which he holds by the appointment of a Poplist Governor. Then an elected Republican will come along, and the place which knew Towne will know him no more.

Col. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, after calling attention to the fact that the Democratic vote fell off 225,000 in the strictly Southern States, asks: "Is it not time for the Democratic party to get back to Democratic principles?" It would be first in order for the Democrats to get together and pick out from the mass of stuff called Democratic principles a few articles of faith on which a considerable portion of the party can unite.

A careful perusal of President McKinley's message, keeping in mind his first message to Congress, impresses the thinking reader with the fact that that within four years the Republic has made marked changes and has not only become a world power but in itself is colossus. Time was when as many as 18,000 words were consumed in the discussion almost entirely of domestic affairs with half a dozen paragraphs addenda, so to speak, devoted to foreign relations. In McKinley's last message the contrast is so marked as to command universal attention.

A FAIR ELECTION LAW.

That the present Election law is unjust and unfair is conceded by reasonable and fair minded men, and we are glad to know that there is a raply growing sentiment in favor of its repeal. A number of Democratic editors are publicly demanding it, declaring that an honest Election law is most sorely needed and that the people of the State ought to unite in asking the Legislature to put such an on the statute books. This is an encouraging sign Its consummation would create a kindlier feeling between fair-minded men of all parties.

Let us hope that the Legislature about to convene will take action—right action. It will be a great stride toward closing the era of partisan hatred and narrowness that has so long cursed the State, and the ushering in of an era of good feeling. Says a liberal Democratic contemporary:

"We know of no better way to begin it than for our legislature which is to meet with the sun rise of the twentieth century, the beginning of a mighty hundred years, to pass an election law fair, just, honest.

"Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife,
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws."

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

The majority of Republicans will always agree with you that Republican papers are needed, yet some of these very same Republicans will not take a Republican paper and pay for it, and a great many of them that do take the paper think they are doing you a great favor, and get hot in the collar when you ask them to pay their subscription. This state of affairs should not exist. Every loyal Republican in North Carolina should subscribe for a Republican paper and pay for it. It's your duty. Unless you support your papers how do you expect to see them succeed.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1900.

Notwithstanding that the participation of Congress in the Washington centennial exercises consumed one entire legislative day, the House has made as good a business record as it did in its first week. It has passed one of the regular appropriation bills and the Revenue reduction bill. The latter was passed just as reported by the committee, after the democratic substitute directing that the bill be returned to the committe with instructions to increase the total of the reductions made from $40,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year, was voted down by the republicans.

The Senate has made some progress with the ship subsidy bill, and has amended the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty in a manner to emphasize the right of this government to protect the Nicaragua Canal in its own way after it is constructed. There has been a lot of rot printed in connection with the attitude of President McKinley and Secretary Hay toward this amendment. That they did not consider the language of the amendment necessary is, of course, obvious from the fact that the treaty was sent to the Senate without it, but that either of them sought by threat or otherwise to prevent Senators voting for the amendment is absolutely false.

The remarks of Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, on the democratic substitute proposed for the Revenue reduction bill, just passed by the House, effectually disposed of them. He said: "Some members of the minority of the committee have proposed to abolish all the war revenue and offer in in place thereof an income tax. Of course, it is perfectly obvious to every thinking man that this would cause an immediate deficiency in our revenues. It would mean a loss of $105,000,000. The enactment of a new income tax law would not furnish a dollar of additional revenue. We have already an income tax law upon the statute books. The Supreme Court has decided it unconstitutional. What reason is there to suppose that a new enactment of this kind would meet with any other fate? Another proposition has been made by the minority to abolish the entire additional tax upon beer. This would result in an additional reduction of $23,000,000. It would produce the greatest injustice.

The celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the capital of the United States at Washington, held this week, was a big success, as well as a most interesting historical event. It began with a reception in the White House, by the President, in honor of the twenty-five governors of States, who attended. The out of door part of the celebration consisted of a military parade, under command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which was reviewed from the east front of the Capitol by President McKinley. Later, a commemorative meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, with Congress sitting in joint session, presided over by Senator Frye, and attended by the President, the Cabinet and all of the prominent visitors. At this meeting addresses were delivered by Senators Hoar, Daniel and McComas, and Representatives Payne, of N. Y. and Richardson, of Tenn. The celebration closed with an evening reception to the governors in the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who has just returned from China, said of that unfortunate country: "The trouble with China is the poverty of its people. They are down-hearted, dead-minded, despairing. What China needs is a government with a strong and decisive power behind it. In case the present negotiations of the powers are harmoniously concluded there it will be necessary for the same powers to get behind any government that may be set up and give it stability. China cannot be properly governed from the inside. It must be governed from the outside, and it must be governed so that the economics of the empire can be developed and the people be made happy, at least, to a certain extent, instead of being miserable as they are now."

Twenty Vacancies at the A. & M. College.

There will be about twenty vacancies in the A. & M. College in January owing to withdrawals from poverty and failures in studies. These vacancies will be filled by selecting young men of mature mind and good preparation. Character and a desire to study will be indispensable requisites.

Entrance examinations will be held at the College in Raleigh, January 2nd and 3rd at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. No entrance examinations will be held elsewhere. It will probably be useless for applicants to come later, as the vacancies will all be filled on those dates.

The work of the College this year has been remarkably fine. The new course in Mechanic Arts training boys to be machinists, mechanics, engine-tenders, boiler-tenders, dynamo-tenders, locomotive engineers, etc has been very popular. The Special Course of instruction in the machine shop has also been largely attended. The Textile Department is equipped with several thousand dollars worth of cotton machinery and is doing admirable work. Students are crowding into it with enthusiasm.

The total enrollment so far is 280, although the College has rooms for only 190.

There has been practically no sickness during the year, not a case lasting a week. The discipline and mortality of the College have been admirable in all respects.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of J. A. Hooper & C. H. Gray, trading as J. A. Hooper & Co. Bankrupts. } In Bankruptcy.

On this 10th day of December, 1900, on reading the petition of J. A. Hooper and C. H. Gray for discharge in bankruptcy, It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 26th day of December, 1900, before said Court at Elizabeth City in said District, at three o'clock, P. M. and notice thereof be published in "The North Carolinian" a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner shall not be granted.

It is further ordered by the Court that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this Order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Hon. Thos. R. Purnell, Judge of said Court at Elizabeth City in said District, on the 10th day of December, 1900.

H. L. GRANT, Clerk.
By J. P. OVERMAN, Deputy Clerk U. S District Court.

For Exchange.

Excellent dwelling. 6 roomed residence, all papered and painted, large cellar, on lot 50 bp 100, in Manchester, N. H., city of 50,000 inhabitants, near manufacturing center. in exchange for house and lot in Elizabeth City. Address R. P. Jenkins. Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C.

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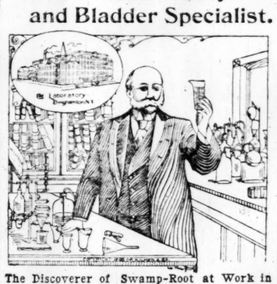

The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

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ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in Hard or soft water far more freely, than other soaps, and being 100 per cent. pure, contains any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, eczema, tetter, tetter, dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of rash or heat rash, the soap is specially efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

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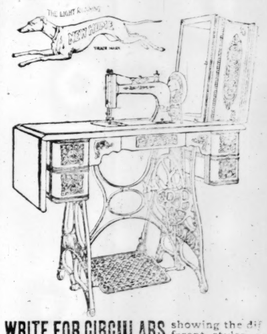

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The Spirit of Research.

"Ma, oh, ma!"

"What is it, Georgie?"

"If you had married somebody else 'sides pa, would I ha' had red hair or black hair?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A man who has never learned to write his own name is not so likely to get into trouble in this world as the one who has learned to write another man's.

Don't fool with a wasp because he happens to look weary and tired—you'll probably find him all right in the end. —Chicago News.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y.	1.00	1.25	1.85
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	2.00	2.00	2.50
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.	.50	1.00	1.50
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Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.	1.75	2.25	2.90
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	.50	1.00	1.50
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Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

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Knights of Pythias: [illegible] Hunter, Dictator; J. H. Ehringhaus, Vice Dictator; [illegible], Reporter; L. B. Wilson, Assistant Reporter; J. Twiddy, Treasurer. Meets [illegible]

Pasquotank Tribe No. [illegible] I. O. R. M.; A. C. Garrett Sachem; [illegible] Sannoner; F. C. Thompson, Jr., Senior Sagamore; [illegible] Williams, Junior Sagamore; [illegible] Keeler, Chief of Records; J. Twiddy, Keeper of Wampum; [illegible] Whitby, Keeper of [illegible]. Meets every Thursday night.

Commercial Club: [illegible] Sawyer, President; [illegible] Morgan, Secretary; [illegible] Archbell and W. J. [illegible], Executive Committee; [illegible] Whitehurst, Treasurer; [illegible] Overman, Secretary; [illegible] Sawyer, Assistant Secretary; [illegible] Speece, Chairman Executive Committee; [illegible] Sawyer, Chairman Ways and Means Committee; [illegible] Sawyer, Chairman Membership Committee; [illegible] Palmer, Newton Committee; [illegible] Harris.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Dec. 20 1900.

SHAKSPEARE AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr Shakspeare sat down to his breakfast at 9;
To his fish and his eggs and his bacon.
(The capital B is a jokelet of mine
In a cryptogram sense to be taken.)
He turned to his Telegraph, Mail, and Express,
His Chronicle, Standard and Leader;
Then turned to his Times, for, of course, Mr. S.
Was a truly omniverous reader.

Then he looked at his letters, a terrible pile;
There were two from his friends and relations;
There were six begging letters, the usual style,
And a dozen inviting donations.
There were twenty from strangers who sent him a card—
The worst of fame's little affronters—
And requested a seat for the play from the bard;
There were fifty from autograph hunters.

He sought in the ceiling a scene for the king;
He wrote a new speech out for Hamlet;
But the telephone bell was beginning to ring,
And William let out a low damlet,
He shouted "Hello?" in a way that would wake
The famed "Seven Sleepers" from slumber.
"Who are you?" said a voice. "I am William Shak—"
Then the voice said, "Beg pardon—wrong number."
—Detroit Free Press.

THROUGHOUR SPECTACLES

No man ever thinks he is as homely as he really is.

The Legislature will convene on the 7th of January.

J. H. Hofler has been appointed postmaster at Gatesville, to succeed M. S. Addick, deceased.

Mrs. Laura O. Mitchell has opened a first-class boarding house on Road St., near Main. Nicely furished rooms and an excellent table.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year, turkey and plumb-pudding to each and all. This is our wish.

A number of well to do negroes have established a savings bank at Durham with $10,000 paid up capital. It will be officered by negroes.

A handsome line of ladies' hosery in all the latest styles at Weisel's Elegant underware suits from 25c up. Also the latest in gentlemen's neck wear.

Pursuant to regular custom there will be no paper issued from this office in Holiday week. The next issue of the CAROLINIAN will appear on the 3rd of January, 1901.

A son of the celebrated Filipino chief, President Pulido, of the island of San Chex, will enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored race at Greensboro after Christmas.

Shelby Aurora: Quite a large party of negroes left here last week via the Seaboard bound for the coal mines of Pennsylvania. This exodus of negroes from the State is becoming marked.

Do not fail to read the advertisement of the new grocers, M. B. Culpepper & Son., corner Road and Ehringhaus streets. They are hustlers, keeping a superior assortment of fresh, first-class groceries.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, late presidential aspirant, has decided upon a journalistic career. The paper will be called the Commoner and will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform.

Mr. Mebane, State Superintendent of Public Schools, in his forthcoming report to the Legislature, will recommend a 5 per cent. taxation on the gross income of railroads; the sum thus collected, estimated at $700,000, is to be turned over to the school fund.

The new assessment of property for taxation in North Carolina—that for 1900—will show an increase approximately of eight million dollars. The increase in the assessment of 1899 over 1898 was eighteen million dollars, which shows that the increase in property values in 1900 have not been so large by ten million dollars as they were in 1898.—Ex.

Work has begun on the new railroad between Monroe, N. C., and McBee, S. C., which will give Charlotte and western North Carolina a short connection with Columbia, Savannah and other points in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The railroad, which is being built is a connecting link for the Seaboard.

There is the promise of some interesting contests yet on the political slate as the result of the recent Congressional vote in this State. John E. Fowler, Populist-Republican candidate for Congress in the third district, is arranging to contest the seat of Chas. R. Thomas. J. R. Joyce, the Republican nominee for Congress in the fifth district, will also submit a case against W. W. Kitchen. Fraud under the present election law is the cry.

Senator Pritchard as the only Republican Senator in Congress, has come out strongly against the proposed legislation relative to the reduction of Southern representation in that body. He is quoted as follows:

"There is a revolution of pridie sentiment in progress in North Carolina, and I am satisfied that Republicanism has a firmer foothold in that State today than at any time since 1872. The Republicans are ready and anxious to join hands with all persons who are interested in the industrial welfare of our States. During this administration every branch of industry in that section has prospered immeasurably, and I believe that a great majority of our people are willing to vote for a continuance of existing conditions."

Under such a state of affairs we believe in letting well-enough alone.

The following are the appointments of the Methodist Conference for the Elizabeth City District:

R. A. Willis, Presiding Elder.
Elizabeth City—R. C. Beaman and J. L. Cunniggim.
Pasquotank—C. R. Taylor.
Camden—W. E Hocutt.
South Camden—J. Y. Old.
Currituck—R. Bradley.
North Gates—G. W. Starling.
Gates—C. P. Jerome.
Perquimans—H. M. Jackson.
Hertford—M. D. Hix.
Edenton—R. H. Willis.
Plymouth—J. H. Buffalo, supply.
Roper—A J. Parker.
Pantego—D. B. Parker.
Columbia—To be supplied.
Dare—J. A. Peeler.
Roanoke Island—S. T. Moyle.
Kitty Hawk—L. E. Sawyer, supply.
Kennekeet—A. W Price.
Hatteras—To be supplied.

Weisel is agent in this city for Human-ic and World-known shoes for men. Also Zeigler Bro's shoes for adies and children.

The car was full. It could, however, still follow the line. She entered. I stole a glance at her. My attention was immediately arrested. I pondered a moment on the excellence of the police service. Then I tried again; she saw me. I had been bluffing, so I threw up my hand. The action was appropriate for the conductor entered at that moment. "Fare," said he. I referred him to her. He agreed with me. And so, collecting herself, she rose, nature's fairest flower. As she passed me, she dropped a slight courtesy. This I took and shall keep forever.—Yale Record.

"You villagers seem to be a rather deliberate lot of people," said the stranger. "I s'pose we be," responded the native. "There wuz a feller drowned down in the creek a spell ago. He yelled 'Help, help!' afore he went down th' last time, an' the editor of the village paper heard him an' went back to th' office and put in his paper two 'help wanted' ads an' charged 'em up to th' estate, by gum!"—Ex.

It will be worth more than a postage stamp to any person interested in education to write at once to Littleton Female College for information.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7.7 and will set to-night at 4:40.—The man in charge of the weather gives us the promise of a clear, cold Christmas.—Mrs. Chas. R. Bell promoted the gayety and enjoyment of her friends by a reception at the residence of her parents on upper Fearing street last evening.—S. S. Lamb Esq., who has been in rather poor health for the last month, is now recuperating in the balmy atmosphere of Aiken S. C. His wife accompanies him. They expect to there remain for several months. The well-wishes of a host of friends follow them.—Mrs Eugene H. West nee Miss Mary Brooks of this city now of Cornland Va., is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Judge Brooks on upper Road street.—

The editor sits at his littered desk,
And wonders and wonders what
Subscriber he'll thank for a turkey that
Will fit in his dinner pot.—

—The street force is engaged in putting down sewerage pipes on several streets.—Mr. N. R. Zimmerman, who attended the W.C.T. Union Convention at Washington City last week, reports an enjoyable time.—Rev. R. A. Willis has been returned as Presiding Elder of this District A wise action.—The Rev. R. C. Beaman has been reselected to occupy the M E. pulpit of this city. We welcome his return as an able and eloquent minister.—The Steamer Haven Bell, of the Roanoke River line was on Willey's Ways this week having machinery repaired. The Steamer Bertie is, also being overhauled at the same place.—Oysters are still high and comparatively scarce in the local market.—The social spirit of the community, as externally evidenced, seems to be at a low ebb.—Mr. Wm. M. Baxter and Mr. David Whitehurst have returned from a "ducking trip" in the lower sounds.—A number of northern sportsmen have passed through our burg during the week with gun and bag.—It was in one of our local parlors: "Do you enjoy Kipling?" he asked. "Oh, I adore him," she responded, "I have heard so much about his Jingle Book and his Bar Room Ballads."—The college boys and girls are homeward bound for the holidays.—We note on our streets the faces of Mr. Erskine Ehringhaus, dental student at Baltimore, Mr. Pratt Fearing of Randolph Macon, Miss Ida J. Flora of Peace, Miss Gussie Kramer of Trinity. The next few days will doubtless number others.—Misses Bird and Goldie Kramer have returned from a pleasant visit in Virginia.—Judge McNeil is holding court here this week. The session will be a short one because of the holidays. It is expected to adjourn to-day. No civil cases were reached. The prosecutions by the state were entirely for minor offences.—The blind boy numbers the following victims during the week: Miss Fannie White to Mr. Jesse Cartwright; Miss Nanie Munden to Mr. Peter Pritchard, all of Pasquotank, Bertha White Wilcox to Dr John L. Leggett at Newland; and a runaway couple Miss Leslie C. Little to Mr. O. M. Johnson, both of Smithfield Va.—We note the following conveyances of local real estate: from F. M. Grice and wife of a lot on Martin St., 115 ft frontage to Walter R. Gilbert, consideration $1700.00; from T. B. Godfrey and wife Laura, of a lot on Fearing street near the T. R. Bland property, 52ft frontage, to Willis N. Gregory, consideration $600; from S. S. Lamb, commissioner, of the Great Park Estate, to the Hon. T. G. Skinner of Hertford, consideration $3300. It pays to own dirt in Betsy town.—

Christmas times in Dixie! Come in thar, you folks!
Here we air, a-crackin' of hick'rynuts an' jokes!
See the big fire blazin' like the sun by day;
Roof we'll be a-raisin' when all the fiddles play!

—W. C. Duke of Baltimore has been called to fill the Baptist pulpit in this city.—The enthusiasm in the new railroad project is beginning to produce tangible results. Over $19,000 in stock has been subscribed, we understand Investigations are being made in order to facilitate the obtaining of the necessary right of way and the dream begins to shape itself into something less ghost-like. Its realization would be a great boon to this community.—Judge McNeill called called yesterday and paid his respects. He is both a good Judge and a genial gentleman.—The Steamer Neuse, which has been on Scotts railway for repairs was launched on Sunday.—Rev. C. C. Brothers is here on a visit to his old home. He is stationed at Jacksonville. He gave the Editor a call.—The recall of the Rev. R. C. Taylor to his charge here is a deserved recognition of his earnest labors.—Mrs. L. E. Chapman has a unique posession in the shape of two small almost tropical trees which are interesting, an orange and a lemon tree, both in bloom. The latter has a large, fully developed lemon on it. The tree is only about a year old.—Hon. K. R. Pendleton, Collector of Customs, of Edenton, was in the City on Tuesday on business.—Mr. Anson Cohoon, a former young townsman, now connected with the Government Forrestry survey in the Dakotas is in the city, paying a brief visit to his father. Mr. Cohoon is another of Betsys boys who is doing her credit.—President C. W. Hollowell has called a meeting of the Owl Club for this evening. Let all attend.

WANTED.—A cook, woman or girl; good wages: Address T. S. Ownley, Okisko P. O., Perquimans Co. 3t

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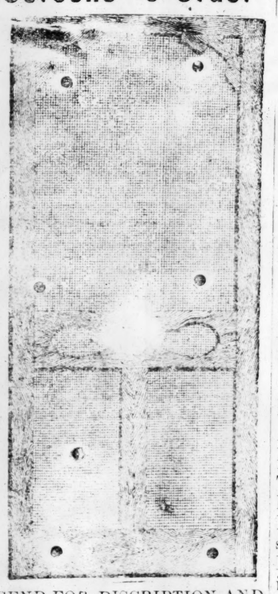

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Note the good things to eat now on hand at our store: Finest Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatakes and Breakfast Foods.

We have the choicest Blended Coffees, Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Vermont Maple Syrup and the very Finest Creamery Butter.

Telephone 17.

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CATARRH WASH Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents. ATLANTA PREPARATION CO. 113 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

A Grateful Poet.

"Twenty years ago I wrote a poem of considerable length," said a caller in a newspaper office.

"Yes," said the editor.

"I brought it to this office, and you refused to publish it."

"Very likely."

"I remember that I mentally put you down then as an idiot who didn't know enough to ache when hurt."

"Naturally."

"Well, sir, I looked that poem over again the other day and made up my mind to come and see you about it."

"Yes."

"I have come to say that if I looked as green 20 years ago as that poem proves me to have been I want to thank you because you didn't cut me up and throw me as food to the crows. Good day."

The editor drew a long chalk mark under the table. It was the first case in all his experience in which even 20 years had begotten the knowledge that it is sometimes necessary to be cruel to be kind.—London Tit-Bits.

Insincerity.

"Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark, which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to the front step where there is a door mat with the word 'welcome' on it."—Washington Star.

An Expert.

"Blowhard is always boasting of his driving abilities."

"It comes natural to him. He has been handling the ribbons behind the counter at Gunamaker's for six years or more."—Rider and Driver.

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Cleans and Dyes old Clothes.

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Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

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as the BEST Company. No other company in the world came within 30,000 of this figure.

The NEW-YORK LIFE increased its Insurance in Force during 1899 by $118,000,000, as against $81,000,000 of the next largest company.

WILL YOU DISPUTE
THE WORLD'S VERDICT?

The New-York Life Ins. Agency,
Carolinian Bldg. Box B. Elizabeth City. N. C.

"MORE ABOUT THEM."

BOOKS at surprisingly low prices and in great variety. Standard authors in neat bindings. Illustrated editions. Poets and popular authors in dainty bindings. A large line of "Handy Volume" editions'—small, inexpensive, but attractive, in white and gold and colors. The best from different publishers and a large assortment. Books of "Drawings" by Gibson, Johnson and others. Boy's Books—interesting and instructive. Girls Books—written especially for them. Toy Books—Big and little picture books in endless variety.

BIBLES—Special attention to this line enables us to offer extra values. We are showing a variety of styles and prices. Our $1.00 Teacher's Bible is exceedingly good value.

GAMES AND BLOCKS—Ranging in price from 5c to $3.50. The good new ones and the old favorites.

DOLLS. Our family is a large one and variously assorted. Some are large, some small. Some dressed, some undressed, and all are pleasing and properly priced.

TOYS. We have always been headquarters for Santa Claus, and he has again commissioned us to supply your wants. We can do it. Every sort and kind of toy.

We Continue Our Plan

of arranging values, but on a more complete scale. We display assortments of goods at 5-10-15-25.

Our arrangement will expedite your Xmas buying and enable you to make your money procure your wants.

P. W. MELICK.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WE AIM
to have our Clothing
THE BEST
that can be made.

OUR
Suits and Overcoats
Are Ready-to-Wear

They have what is lacking in ordinary Ready-made Clothing—the workmanship that keeps the garment shapely, the proper set to the collar; every part right. We have very good reason to believe that our fabrics are the most fashionable and exclusive in the city.

There is no other store that can clothe you as stylishly and as serviceably as we can, and at so little price.

M. WEISEL,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

A Good BREAKFAST TABLE
MAKES
A HAPPY HOME

and you will have a good breakfast table, and save money besides, if you purchase your Groceries from

W. J. WOODLEY,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF

Ripans Tabules
Doctors Find
A Good Prescription
For Mankind.

10 FOR 5 CENTS
AT DRUG STORES

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. They will be all right in the morning.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure old coughs also; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats, and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and are frequently cured.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

Where Women Pop the Question.

The beaux of Zambesi file the middle teeth in the upper jaw into the form of a swallow's tail. In one province of Tasmania a rebellion nearly broke out when orders were once issued forbidding the use of ochre and grease, for the young men feared the loss of favor in the eyes of their countrywomen. Among the Guarayos the suitor, when courting, keeps for days close to the cabin of the mistress of his heart, being painted from head to foot and armed with a battle club.

The Melonesian women do the courting. When a girl likes a man she tells his sister and gives her a ring of string. The sister says to her brother: "Brother, I have good news for you. A woman loves you." If willing to go on with the affair, through the sister, an appointment is made, and the following dialogue takes place:

The man says: "You like me proper?"

"Yes, I like you proper, with my heart inside."

Unwilling to give himself away rashly, he asks: "Now you like me?"

"I like you altogether. Your skin good."

The girl, anxious to clinch the matter, asks when they are to be married. The man says: "To-morrow, if you like." There is a mock fight when they tell their relatives, and everything is settled.

In Maoriland the girl generally begins the courting. The love token which the girl throws at the feet of her lover is a little bit of wax made into a sort of half knot. "Yes" is signified by pulling the knot tight; "No" by leaving the matrimonial noose loose.—Leslie's Weekly

A Great Discovery.

The Master Mind now gave to the world the fruit of his laborious calculations.

As the shrewd reader will doubtless have conjectured, it was an extremely impressive moment.

"If you add the first two figures of 1901," announced the Master Mind modestly, yet dignifiedly, "you get the same result as if you transpose the last two figures."

Of his attendants some wrung out wet cloths to apply to his head, while others telephoned for reporters.—Detroit Journal.

Good For Preserves.

Last spring a feminine botanist, blossom-laden, came upon a masculine naturalist who was just in the act of cramming a wriggling something into a tomato can in which something else wriggled.

"To preserve them," he said, feeling that an explanation was in order.

"Do they make good preserves?" asked the sister scientist.—Youth's Companion.

In spring Chinese peasants build dikes of mud three to six feet high, to keep the rainwater in the rice fields. Most of their time in summer is spent in pumping or bringing water into these fields.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family phy-

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL A CENTURY OLD

Establishment of the Seat of Government at Washington Celebrated.

MILITARY PARADE AND REVIEW

President Opened the Celebration by a Reception at the White House — He Reviewed the Parade at the Capitol — Exercises in the Hall of the House — Many Governors Present—The Speakers

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The National Capital was in gala attire Wednesday for the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the seat of Federal Government at Washington. Business, public and private, was suspended, while the President and his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Federal judiciary, the Governors of many States, and a great concourse of citizens and visitors joined in the festivities of the day.

The British flag was given the place of honor in the decoration of the House of Representatives. A few hours later, before even many of the Congressmen had an opportunity to see it the Union Jack was covered with red, white and blue bunting by order of Speaker Henderson, who did not then know that the flags of all nations were used in other portions of the decorations. This is the first time that the British flag has been used either on the inside or outside of the Capitol since the Capitol itself was captured and burned by the British troops on August 25, 1814.

The exercises began with a reception at the White House by the President to the Governors of the States and Territories, ladies and members of their staffs. At 10.30 o'clock the White House to the east front of the Capitol, where it passed him in review. At the head of the parade rode Lieutenant-General Miles. The military forces included artillery, cavalry, marines and sailors. The Fifth Cavalry acted as the immediate escort of the President.

They were assembled along the north curb of Pennsylvania avenue, fronting the White House, and as the President appeared the cavalry salute was given, and the troopers wheeled in column of platoons and swept down the avenues. With the President were members of his Cabinet, in carriages. Then came the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

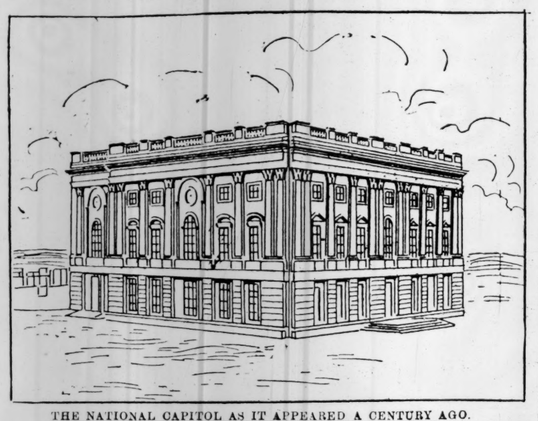
Vieing with the presidential party in the interest excited was the procession of Governors with staffs and military escorts. The Governors marched in the order of the admission of States to the Union. Following them came the Grand Army, Spanish war veterans, Old Guards and guests.

The parade moved down Pennsylvania avenue, and as it reached the Capitol it swung northward to C street and Delaware avenue to the broad plaza on the east front. The carriage of the President had moved ahead, the President taking position on the reviewing stand at the easterly entrance of the Capitol.

The review was followed by a gathering of the President and Cabinet, members of the Senate and House, and judges of the Supreme Court, in the hall of the House, where joint exercises were held. Speaker Henderson called the assemblage to order and Senator Frye presided.

The programme at the Capitol included the following addresses: "Transfer of the National Capitol from Philadelphia," by Representative Richardson; "Establishment of the Seat of Government at the District of Columbia," by Representative Sereno E. Payne; "History of the First Century of the National Capital," by Senator McComas; "The Future of the United States and Its Capital," by Senator Daniel, and a historical oration, by Senator Hoar.

The evening ceremonies included a



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AS IT APPEARED A CENTURY AGO.

President descended the west stairway, with Secretary Hay, followed by the other members of the Cabinet, except Attorney-General Griggs. To the strains of "My Country, 'tis of Thee" the reception began in the Red Parlor.

The Governors in attendance were Atkinson, West Virginia; Barnes, Oklahoma; Jones, Arkansas; Mount, Indiana; Thomas, Colorado; Tunnel, Delaware; Shaw, Iowa; Rollins, New Hampshire; Voorhees, New Jersey; Tyler, Virginia; Otero, New Mexico; F. Steunenberg, Idaho; Stone, Pennsylvania; Scofield, Wisconsin; Russell, North Carolina; Roosevelt, New York; Lee, South Dakota; Murphy, Arizona; Gregory, Rhode Island; Smith, Maryland; Crane, Massachusetts; Heard, Louisiana; Powers, Maine. Governor Stephens, of Missouri, was represented by Governor-elect Dockery, and Governor Stickney, of Vermont, was represented by Adjutant-General W. H. Gilmore.

Following the reception Colonel Bingham exhibited and explained his model of the proposed enlargement of the Executive Mansion. Of all the records of proposed extensions, that prepared under the supervision of the late Mrs. Harrison came nearest, he said, to fulfilling certain guiding principles. Mrs. Harrison's plan consists of buildings about the size of the present house, one on the east and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected to the present mansion by curved wings—the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds. This plan maintains the present openness to sun and air toward the south and southwest and preserves the beautiful view to the south. It leaves the present mansion unchanged.

Colonel Bingham was followed by H. B. F. Macfarland, President of the District Board of Commissioners, whose subject was "Development of the District of Columbia."

The speechmaking at the White House was ended with an address by Governor Shaw, of Iowa, on "Development of the States During the Nineteenth Century." He declared that the close of this century finds Americans the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated, the best churched, the most profitably employed and the happiest, because the most hopeful, of any people at any time or under any sky. The great public spectacle was the parade which escorted the President from the reception to the Governors at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at which the President was present.

A handsome bronze medal was struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia in commemoration of the Centennial celebration. A copy of it in gold was presented to President McKinley. The Governors were presented with copies in bronze in special cases stamped with their names. On the obverse are the head of President John Adams and President William McKinley, and on the reverse the Capitol as it was in 1800, and is in 1900.

DECLARED DEAD BY COURT.

Now Dr. Franke, of Tennessee, Writes He is Alive and Prosperous.

Mattoon, Ill. (Special).—Dr. Franke, a prominent physician of Toms Creek, Tenn., has written telling his brother that he is alive and prosperous, although his relatives have mourned him as dead for seventeen years.

Twenty years ago John Franke was a rising young paysician in Newton and a member of a wealthy family. He left to seek a new location, and, although his relatives sought tidings of him, none came. His father died, and in settling up the estate Franke was officially declared dead by a decree of the Circuit Court, and every one concluded that he was actually so. He assigns no reason for his action.

NATIVES AT GUAM REBUILDING.

Conditions on the Island Improve—Supplies Sent There.

Manila (By Cable).—The United States hospital ship Solace has arrived at Cavite from San Francisco. Her officers say the condition of affairs at the Island of Guam has considerably improved. Dwellings are being restored and the people are resuming their occupations, but the crops are practically all destroyed, though there is no immediate want.

The Solace left supplies there, and the Arethusa has taken a considerable quantity to Guam from Cavite. The reports as to the number of deaths are about unchanged.

Had a Birthday Party at 102.

Mrs. Ruth Curtis, 102 years old, celebrated her birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Huff, in Kennebunkport, Me., a few days ago. Mrs. Curtis enjoys almost perfect health.

A Shortage of Freight Cars.

There is a shortage of freight cars in the West. The shortage aggregates 800 cars a day, notwithstanding that traffic is pretty well balanced East and West. The difficulty lies in the failure to promptly return empty cars from the Eastern connections. The eastbound roads are badly embarrassed for cars.

Argentina's Wheat Crop.

It is announced that the next wheat crop of Argentina will not be inferior to that of 1899.

Sporting Brevities.

There will be an active indoor athletic season this winter in New Jersey.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, hopes to open a boxing club in Cincinnati next month.

Fred Mossom, the widely known trainer, died at Washington, of typhoid pneumonia. He was about forty-one years old and leaves a widow and one child.

Margaret Gast recently broke the record of the cycling world for continuous century riding by making 2600 miles in twelve days, eight hours and fifty-five minutes.

By winning the protested team match against the Newark Athletic Club the Hillside Club, of Plainfield, N. J., secures the team championship of the East Jersey Golf League.

The cycle racing game is now having its innings at Los Angeles, Cal., and all the cyclists in training are out there enjoying the summer weather and surf bathing in the dead of winter.

Connecticut and Vermont are awakening to the advantages of a sidepath law. There is a strong movement organizing in both those States to secure a law similar to that in force in New York State.

Brief Uprising in Yucatan.

An armed uprising against the existing State Government of Yucatan, Mexico, took place a few days ago at Solferino. The malcontents were quickly quelled and about fifty of the leaders were arrested and have been taken to Merida for trial. They will probably all be shot.

Kruger Wishes to See Salisbury.

A special dispatch from The Hague, Holland, says it is reported that Mr. Kruger is seeking to obtain a conference with Lord Salisbury.

Skeletons of Dinosauri Found.

Skeletons of two gigantic dinosauri have been discovered on the military reservation at Fort Meade, S. D., by a party of scientific men sent out from New York City by the American Museum of Natural History. The first and largest of the specimens was first discovered six weeks ago. The second specimen was discovered later. It is in perfect preservation and is part of an animal fully forty feet long.

Influenza Rages in Berlin.

The influenza has begun to rage in Berlin, Germany.

The New Minister From Persia.

General Isaac Khan Mafakhamed Douley, the recently appointed Persian Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington.

A Rich Gold Find in Alaska.

A gold field richer than any found in Alaska since the Klondike discovery has been reported on the Yellow River, a branch of the Kuskokwim.

Herring in Lake Ontario.

Fishermen at Toronto report an unprecedented appearance of sea herring in Lake Ontario.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

51 MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@	26
Firsts	24	@	25
Thirds to seconds	20	@	23
State dairy tubs, extra	23	@	24
Imitation creamery	15	@	20
Factory, finest	—	@	15½
Low grad s	12	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	11¼	@	11½
Small	11¾	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7¼
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	33	@	35
State and Penn	33	@	35
Western—Choice	28	@	29

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	2 50
Medium	—	@	2 25
Pea, choice	2 15	@	2 17½
Red kidney, choice	2 35	@	2 40
White kidney, choice	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye	—	@	2 40
Lima, Cal	3 57½	@	3 60
Green peas, bags	1 22½	@	1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
King, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Pears, Vicar, per box	1 25	@	1 75
Keifer, per bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Grapes, Concord, per bask	10	@	12
Niagara, per basket	9	@	12
Catawba, per basket	10	@	13
Cranberries, per bbl	8 00	@	10 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	9
Chickens, per lb	—	@	8
Roosters, per lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	9
Ducks, per pair	45	@	70
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb	16	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb	8	@	9
Chickens, West., per lb	5	@	10
Ducks, East. spring, per lb	10	@	12
Geese, Western, per lb	5	@	9½
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 50

HOPS.

State—1900, choice, per lb	20	@	21
1900, common to fair	15	@	17
Pacific coast—1900, choice	19	@	19½
1899, common to fair	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Straw, long rye	77½	@	85

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
State, per bbl	1 50	@	1 87
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	1 50	@	4 00
Conn., red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Conn., white, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Cabbages, per 100	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl	60	@	85
Tomatoes, per carrier	2 00	@	3 50
String beans, per basket	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per crate	2 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen	10	@	40
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	6 00
Spinach, per bbl	65	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	3	@	7
Green peas, per basket	2 50	@	4 50
Beets, per bbl	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	83¾
No. 2 red	—	@	78½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	45½
Oats—No. 2 white	30½	@	31
Track mixed	28½	@	28
Rye—Western	56½	@	57
State	52	@	53
Lard, city	—	@	7.05c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	12
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 75	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	5 65
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	5 20	@	5 30
Country dressed	5	@	7½

TOBACCO.

Domestic cigar leaf is selling well, there being good demand at fair prices. Western tobacco continues very quiet, but firm. Havana tobacco is still in urgent demand. In Sumatra tobacco there is a fair amount of business doing at satisfactory prices.

COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE.

Agricultural Department Places It at 10,100,000 Bales For 1900-1901.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Statistician of the Agricultural Department reports 10,000,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1900-1901. The estimated yield, in pounds of lint cotton an acre, is as follows:

Virginia, 180; North Carolina, 199; South Carolina, 167; Georgia, 172; Florida, 133; Alabama, 151; Mississippi, 159; Louisiana, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318; Indian Territory, 289.

The acreage, after eliminating all land from which no crop whatever will be gathered, is estimated at 25,034,734.

SHIPBUILDING IN FIVE MONTHS.

495 Vessels of 149,963 Gross Tons Represent the Output.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered from June 30, 1900, to November 30, 1900, were 495, of 149,963 gross tons.

The principal items of the total are seven steel steamships on the Great Lakes (34,933 gross tons), and four smaller steel steamship (8456 gross tons, which could pass through the new Welland Canal), and one steel schooner barge (2790 tons).

Good Year For Brick Manufacturers.

The brick yards along the Hudson River at Haverstraw and Stony Point, N. Y., have concluded their season's work. An official count of brick made at all the yards within a radius of six miles shows that there are 108,800,000 at all the yards combined.

Coal Famine in Norway.

There is a coal famine in Norway, the price having risen forty per cent., notwithstanding the fact that coal imports have increased twenty-five per cent.

The State of Trade.

Canadian trade is fairly active, although mild weather is complained of.

Weather conditions are still a drawback to the trade in winter-weight goods.

Dairy products are again higher for fancy grades, which are not in excessive supply.

Textiles are quiet and rather dull with agents pending the opening of the spring season.

The shoe trade is cheerful, and Eastern manufacturers report jobbers steady buyers at the slight advance made some weeks ago.

Snow and wet weather are helping retail trade in shoes and rubbers in Northern markets.

The total world's stock of wheat on December 1 was only 5,000,000 bushels larger than in 1898.

Compared with a year ago, fifty products out of 107 are higher in price and fifty-one are lower.

A better report comes from the flour-milling industry, but the demand is hardly what was expected.

Advices from the Northwest are that logging operations are being interferred with by mild weather.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

General Isaac Khan, the new Minister of Persia to the United States, was formally received by President McKinley at the White House.

The body of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum was buried in Arlington Cemetery with military honors.

Captain Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore, is to retire.

Disallowances amounting to $72,631 were made by the auditing division of the War Department in the accounts of expenditures by E. G. Rathbone, former Director of Posts in Cuba.

Consul Doty writes from Tahiti that the islands of Kum and Kimatara have been annexed by France.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Governor-General Davis, of Porto Rico, has gone to St. Thomas, D. W. I.

While the capture of supplies and the occupation of new points in the Philippines are numerous, those involving actual fighting comparatively are few.

Five of the smallest gunboats in the Navy—the Annapolis, the Vicksburg, the Frolic, the Wompatuck and the Piscataqua—were ordered to the Philippines to do patrol duty.

DOMESTIC.

The main building of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, was destroyed by fire with most of its contents. The loss was $100,000, with no insurance.

A convention in the interest of Statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory met at South McAllister, I. T.

Four men were killed by a gas explosion in the new railroad tunnel at Aspen, Wyo.

Edward Brown, a well-known horse owner, was killed by a railroad train at Latonia, Ky.

Judge Sneed, of Knoxville, decided that the anti-cigarette law in Tennessee is unconstitutional and void because of a technical defect.

Mrs. Nancy Clark, who was a sister of Andrew Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, was killed by a railroad train at Torresdale, Penn. She was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. Angeline Galipiau, aged 106 years, probably the oldest woman in Massachusetts, died at the home of her daughter in Northampton.

The battleship Iowa and the cruiser Philadelphia sailed from San Diego, Cal., for South American ports.

General Arthur F. Marsh, convicted of complicity in the Michigan State military frauds, paid the first $1000 of his $5000 fine.

A pardon for defaulting State Treasurer Bartley, of Nebraska, is hoped for, $35,000 having been raised to push the case.

Former Senator Irby, of South Carolina, died at his home in Laurens, S. C. He was born on September 10, 1854.

Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad, was killed by falling from a fourth story window of his residence in New York City.

Frank & Du Bois, brokers, of New York City, estimate that their trusted clerk, William M. Gates, robbed them of $25,000.

Professor Clampett, former instructor at St. John's Military School, at Manlius, N. Y., was found dead at a hotel in Manlius. Death was due to natural causes.

William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, and a member of the Virginia bar, died at Richmond, Va.

H. M. Hanna, brother of Senator Hanna, has given the Lakeside Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio, $81,850.

The town of Nashville, Ark., had a $100,000 fire, which originated in the Opera House, situated in a block of frame buildings.

Boston officials started a crusade against bucket shops and swindling "investment" companies.

FOREIGN.

The Colombian Government forces recaptured Port Tumaco, held by the rebels since spring.

The Sultan sent a quantity of cigarettes to the crew of the United States battleship Kentucky, at Smyrna, Turkey.

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria passed the Woman's Suffrage and Old Age Pension bills.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with his wife and daughters, sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, for England on the Canada.

The statistics of the Paris Exposition show that the total number of persons who entered the grounds was 48,130,301.

The late Robert Arlington, an eccentric gentleman of Leeds, England, left the London Missionary Society $1,250,000.

The Canadian Cabinet has decided to summon Parliament to meet February 6.

The Norwegian Government saved nearly $750,000 from its annual budget, and the Treasury now holds over $8,000,000.

A landslide at Kragen, Helgoland, destroyed much property.

A fire at the arsenal at Cherbourg, France, destroyed several workshops and a number of historical relics, including Napoleon's launch. The damage done is estimated at 2,000,000f.

J. E. De Jong, of the Worcester Advertiser, a pro-Boer paper, was arrested at Cape Town, South Africa, on charges of sedition and criminal libel. He was released on bail. He reserved his defense.

The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag adopted a motion for an indemnity for the dispatch of the expedition to China.

Arabi Pasha, who made such a terrific fight against the British in Egypt in 1882, and who was defeated, captured and exiled to Ceylon, has been pardoned. He will return to Egypt.

The outer harbor at Taku, China, was frozen over, and fifty vessels were fast in the ice.

The Queen's speech declared the present session of Parliament was called solely to provide money for the army.

Consequent upon a rumor of the Pope having undergone an operation a reassuring semi-official statement has been made at Rome that his health is perfect.

Eighty thousand invitations were issued for the great papal ceremony in St. Peter's, at Rome, of the closing of the holy year. The function occurs at midnight, December 31.

Stewards of the London Jockey Club decided not to grant a license to "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, to ride next year.

The President of Santo Domingo urged reciprocity with the United States in his message to Congress.

The French Government will offer to buy for the National Gallery in the Luxembourg Palace a number of the pictures by American artists in the Paris Exposition.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned owing to Ministerial differences.

The convalescence of the Czar is following a favorable course.

A project is on foot for connecting Rome with the port of Ostia by a canal, which, it is hoped, will bring a large increase of commercial industry.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The most magnificent tomb in the world is deemed to be the Palace Temple of Karnak, occupying an area of nine acres.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The people who go to church fairs take chances.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Siberia is twenty-five times the size of Germany.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Russia has appointed three lady doctors to its army medical corps.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Divine healers have come under the ban of the Postoffice Department.

Frey's Vermifuge For Worms

Has many imitators. Get the genuine, made by E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The number of suicides in the German empire in 1899 was 10,700.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Widow's weeds are often allowed to grow on a man's grave.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A due bill very frequently means "adieu bill."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

France has twenty-two organ manufactories.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Barcelona, Spain, annually consumes about 700,000 tons of coal.

An Ancient Visiting Card.

The oldest visiting card of which there is any record is to be found in the State archives of Venice. Giacome Contarini, professor at the University of Padua, sent the card in question as a curiosity to a Venetian friend, saying that the German students who came to Italy had the elegant and laudable custom of leaving such little cards, with their name and place of origin, at the houses of friends when they called and found them absent. The card referred to bears a coat-of-arms, with the motto "Espoir me confort," and beneath "Joannes Wasterhof Westphalus scribebat. Patavii 4 Martii 1560."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Success in Society.

A man is successful in society to the extent to which he forgets his clothes; a woman to the extent to which she doesn't.—New York Press.

Some men become pessimistic because a girl refused them, and others develop the same symptoms because she didn't.

Deafness a Cause of Success.

"To what do you attribute your well-known success as a salesman?" was asked of a veteran drummer in the tailors' trimming line.

"To my deafness," said he.

"To your deafness!" repeated his interrogator in surprise.

"Yes, sir, to my deafness. It's this way. I go into a man's store with my pack of samples. I know what I'm there for and so does he. Nine times out of ten the merchant will thus promptly greet me: 'Nothing doing; don't open up.' There's where my deafness stands me in good stead. To such remarks I am as obtuse as an oyster, and go on opening out my samples. If at that stage of the game you show the white feather you are not cut out for a drummer.

"As I said, I go on opening out my samples, and in doing so endeavor to interest him in a special or two, which should always be on top, ready for such emergency. Finally he begins to nibble at the bargain bait, and the fish is as good as landed. Yes, there are worse calamities than deafness."—Dry Goods Economist.

England's Next War in Egypt.

I have good reasons to believe that there will be an important expedition into Kordofan next year.

When the Sirdar was in England he applied for British troops to co-operate with the Egyptian army in this enterprise, but was informed that it would be necessary to wait until a large portion of the forces in South Africa could be withdrawn.

A powerful chief, with an army placed by some estimates at 100,000 men, is said to be exercising sovereignty in Kordofan and the territory to the westward of that province, and it is considered essential that his power should be broken.

The country through which the expeditionary force will have to pass is a most difficult one, but the clearing of the Nile of sudd will facilitate matters and enable the army to use the river as a base.—Assouan correspondence London Mail.

The Italian Civil Service.

There must be something particularly attractive in the lot of a member of the civil service in Italy. What it is none of the recent reports from the sunny land says, but they do bear witness to the fact that apparently to be a civil servant is the ambition of every second member of the community there. Not even the most insignificant post is despised, far from it; for each one of them a simply impossible number of applicants step forward. Gatherings of candidates for small salaried posts are more likely than not to end in free fights, and a little while ago when a hundred vacancies at salaries of $20 a month were to be filled the examining officials had to choose from 38,000 applicants. No ordinary hall could contain the vast multitude, and the examination had to be conducted in a cafe concert. If the fascination continues the Coliseum will have to be rebuilt or future meetings held on the Campagna.

Your Storekeeper Can Sell You Carter's Ink or he can get it for you. Ask him. Try it. Car loads are sent annually to every state in the Union. Do you buy Carter's?

The style now is to make woman look as much like a kangaroo as possible.

Tied Up

When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tender, that tension is

Soreness and Stiffness

from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after

St. Jacobs Oil

is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

"TAKE THIS! My Bilious Friend,"

said the doctor, "it is the best laxative mineral water known to medical science."

A glass of **Hunyadi János**

will do more for a disordered stomach or a torpid liver than all the pills in the world.

IT CURES CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.

Average Dose: One-half glassful on getting up in morning.

Your druggist or grocer will get it for you.

Ask for the full name, **"Hunyadi János."** Blue label, red centre panel.

Imported by Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

MINISTER SAVED

Rev. Henry Langford entirely cured of Nervous Prostration by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

REV. HENRY LANGFORD.

Rev. Henry Langford, the eminent Baptist divine, of Weston, W. Va., has just escaped utter nervous and physical prostration. He is pastor of four churches. "For ten years," he said, "I have been nervous and growing worse all these years. During the last four or five years I became so nervous I could scarcely sign my name so it could be read. I was so nervous that I could not read my own sermon notes after they had been laid aside awhile.

"I was unable to hold my head steady in the pulpit, nor could I hold or handle my books and papers without embarrassment, owing to the trembling and weakness of my hands and arms. I was so nervous that I could scarcely feed myself. In fact, my nervous system was wrecked.

"I tried many remedies recommended by physicians, but found no permanent relief.

"One day I was in the store of R. S. Ogden, at Sardis, W. Va., and he said to me: 'You take two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and if you say it don't help you, you need not pay for it.'

"I took two bottles of this medicine and found so much relief that I bought two more bottles, and now I am wonderfully improved in health and in strength. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy did it. I can heartily and truthfully recommend it to the sick. Too much cannot be said in praise of this splendid medicine. I say this for the good of other sufferers from nervous and prostrating diseases who can be cured by this remedy. For myself, I am thankful to God that I found Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and for what it has done for me."

DR. GREENE'S OFFER OF FREE ADVICE.

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give his counsel free to all who write or call upon him at his office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City. His advice is from his great skill and experience and will shorten the road to health. Thousands come to him and write to him constantly. Do not put off getting the right advice, if you are ill.

The National Magazine for a Christmas present.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE,
Edited by Joe Mitchell Chapple.

To $1 a year if

your 50c. reaches us on or before January 1, 1901. Think what this means! It places the cleverest, brightest and most up-to-date magazine in your hands every month for a year for

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Timely Topics, Washington Affairs, Bright Stories, Clever Illustrations.

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This is a special and limited offer to the readers of this paper

The National Magazine, 91 Bedford St., Boston.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price, 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York, for